

# Controlling Persons Self-Certification Form

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act & Common Reporting Standard

Please complete one form for each Controlling Person<sup>1</sup> for an entity<sup>2</sup> which has been self-certified as a Passive NFFE/NFE or a Non-Participating Jurisdiction Managed Investment Entity to establish whether the Controlling Person is a U.S. Citizen or resident in any other country other than Australia for tax purpose.

The Australian government has entered into agreements under which it has agreed to the automatic exchange of financial account information with other countries. These arrangements are commonly known as Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act<sup>3</sup> ('FATCA') in the case of exchange by Australia with the United States and; Common Reporting Standards<sup>3</sup> ('CRS') in the case of exchange by Australia with other jurisdictions who have implemented CRS.

Tax Regulations<sup>4</sup> have been introduced which require us to collect certain information about each investor's tax residency<sup>5</sup>, along with further relevant information in this form. In each case, we may use the information you provided in this form for the purpose of assisting us, our affiliates and our agents to comply with the Tax Regulations, including by disclosure to the Australian Tax Office ('ATO').

In certain circumstances (including if we do not receive a valid self-certification from you) we may be obligated to share information about your accounts(s) with the ATO. In each case, the ATO may in turn share this information with the tax authorities of any or all participating jurisdictions, including the US.

BlackRock is not able to provide you with tax or professional advice in respect to your tax residency in respect of FATCA or CRS and we strongly encourage you to seek advice from an experienced tax or professional adviser in relation to completing this form.

This form should be completed, signed and returned to **BlackRock, C/- LINK Market Services Limited, Locked Bag 5038, Parramatta NSW 2124**. Should any information provided change in the future, please ensure advise us immediately.

## 1. Investor information

Please use **BLOCK CAPITALS**

Please complete the following with relation to the organisation for which you are a controlling person.

Investor number (leave blank if this is your first application into a BlackRock Fund)

Full account name

## 2. Controlling Person details

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Other

Full given name(s)

Surname

Date of birth (dd/mm/yyyy)

Residential address (mandatory): PO Box is **NOT** acceptable

Country (if not Australia)

## 3. Citizenship and Tax Residency

Are you a United States citizen or resident of the United states for tax purposes?

No

Yes: If yes, please provide your United States Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN<sup>6</sup>). This is not your Australian TFN.

United States Taxpayer Identification Number

Are you a resident in any country other than Australia for tax purposes?

No

Yes: If yes, Please list in the table below all the countries/jurisdictions in which you are a resident for tax<sup>5</sup> purposes (including United States) and your associated Taxpayer Identification Number(s) for each country/jurisdiction.

Country/Jurisdiction of tax residency	Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN <sup>6</sup> )	If no TIN available enter reason (A, B* or C)
1.		
2.		

\*If your reason for not providing a TIN is (B) please briefly explain below:

**Reason A** – The country/jurisdiction where the Account Holder is resident does not issue TINs to its residents

**Reason B** – The Account Holder is otherwise unable to obtain a TIN or equivalent number (Please explain why you are unable to obtain a TIN in the above table if you have selected this reason)

**Reason C** – No TIN is required. (Note. Only select this reason if the domestic law of the relevant jurisdiction does not require the collection of the TIN issued by such jurisdiction)

## 4. Controlling Person type

Please tick one box only in this section.

<input type="checkbox"/> CP of legal person - ownership	<input type="checkbox"/> CP of legal arrangement - trust - other
<input type="checkbox"/> CP of legal person - other means	<input type="checkbox"/> CP of legal arrangement - other - settlor-equivalent
<input type="checkbox"/> CP of legal person - senior managing official	<input type="checkbox"/> CP of legal arrangement - other - trustee-equivalent
<input type="checkbox"/> CP of legal arrangement - trust - settlor	<input type="checkbox"/> CP of legal arrangement - other - protector-equivalent
<input type="checkbox"/> CP of legal arrangement - trust - trustee	<input type="checkbox"/> CP of legal arrangement - other - beneficiary-equivalent
<input type="checkbox"/> CP of legal arrangement - trust - protector	<input type="checkbox"/> CP of legal arrangement - other - equivalent
<input type="checkbox"/> CP of legal arrangement - trust - beneficiary	

## 5. Declaration for FATCA and CRS

I declare that the information provided on this form, is to the best of my knowledge and belief, accurate and complete and I consent to the processing of my personal data for the purposes and in the manner described in this form. I agree to notify BlackRock immediately in the event that information on this self-certification form changes.

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Signature	Date signed
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Full name	Title/Position

### Explanatory notes

#### 1 Controlling Persons

The term 'Controlling Persons' means the natural persons who exercise control over an entity. In the case of a trust, such term means the settlor, the trustees, the protector (if any), the beneficiaries or class of beneficiaries, and any other natural person exercising ultimate effective control over the trust, and in the case of a legal arrangement other than a trust, such term means persons in equivalent or similar positions. The term 'Controlling Persons' must be interpreted in a manner consistent with the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations.

'Control' over an Entity is generally exercised by the natural person(s) who ultimately has a controlling ownership interest in the Entity. A 'control ownership interest' depends on the ownership structure of the legal person and is usually identified on the basis of a threshold applying a risk-based approach (e.g. any person(s) owning more than a certain percentage of the legal person, such as 25%). Where no natural person(s) exercises control through ownership interests, the Controlling Person(s) of the Entity will be the natural person(s) who exercises control of the Entity through other means. Where no natural person(s) is identified as exercising control of the Entity, the Controlling Person(s) of the Entity will be the natural person(s) who holds the position of senior managing official.

#### 2 Entity

The term "Entity" means a legal person or a legal arrangement, such as a corporation, organisation, partnership, trust or foundation.

#### 3 FATCA and CRS

'FATCA' means sections 1471 to 1474 of the United States ('US') Internal Revenue Code and the US Treasury regulations and official guidance issued thereunder, as amended from time to time together with any intergovernmental agreement implementing the same.

'CRS' means the OECD Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information.

#### 4 Tax Regulations

The term 'Tax Regulations' refers to laws, treaties and regulations created to enable automatic exchange of tax information and include FATCA, the CRS and any regulations, guidance or intergovernmental agreements implementing or similar to the same. In Australia this consists of subsection 396-A (FATCA) and subsection 396-C (CRS) of schedule 1 to the Tax Administration Act 1953 which is administered by the Australian Tax Office ('ATO').

#### 5 Tax Residency

Each jurisdiction has its own rules for defining tax residence, and jurisdictions have provided information on how to determine whether an individual is tax resident in the jurisdiction on the OECD website <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/automatic-exchange-of-information/>. Generally, an Individual will be resident for tax purposes in a jurisdiction if, under the laws of that jurisdiction (including tax conventions), it pays or should be paying tax therein by reason of its domicile, residence, or any other criterion of a similar nature, and not only from sources in that jurisdiction. Dual resident Individuals may rely on the tiebreaker rules contained in tax conventions (if applicable) to solve cases of double residence for determining their residence for tax purposes. For additional information on tax residence, please talk to your tax adviser or see the OECD automatic exchange of information portal.

#### 6 TIN (including "functional equivalent")

The term "TIN" means Taxpayer Identification Number or a functional equivalent in the absence of a TIN. A TIN is a unique combination of letters or numbers assigned by a jurisdiction to an individual or an Entity and used to identify the individual or Entity for the purposes of administering the tax laws of such jurisdiction. Further details of acceptable TINs can be found at the OECD automatic exchange of information portal.

Some jurisdictions do not issue a TIN. However, these jurisdictions often utilise some other high integrity number with an equivalent level of identification (a "functional equivalent"). Examples of that type of number include, for individuals, a social security/insurance number, citizen/personal identification/service code/number, and resident registration number.

#### 7 Reportable Account

The term "Reportable Account" means an account held by one or more Reportable Persons or by a Passive NFE with one or more Controlling Persons that is a Reportable Person.

#### 8 Reportable Jurisdiction

A Reportable Jurisdiction is a jurisdiction with which an obligation to provide financial account information is in place and that is identified in a published list.

#### 9 Reportable Person

A Reportable Person is defined as an individual who is tax resident in a Reportable Jurisdiction under the tax laws of that jurisdiction. Dual resident individuals may rely on the tiebreaker rules contained in tax conventions (if applicable) to solve cases of double residence for purposes of determining their residence for tax purposes.